

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2045.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
- 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
- 3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
- 5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- 6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September 1887.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—

CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. L. POENCKNER, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. N. A. SIEBS, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 4 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1888.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

DURING Mr. DENT'S absence from Canton, Mr. CHARLES JULIUS LAFFRENTZ and Mr. FREDERIC O'NEIL SEATON are authorized to sign for HERBERT DENT & Co. by procuration.

HERBERT DENT & Co.

Canton, 20th September, 1888.

To be Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLIER CHAMBERS."

GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st August.

Apply DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1888.

Announcements.

CONTINUANCE OF

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

(PREVIOUS TO ALTERATION OF PREMISES).

ROSE & CO.'S STOCK.

MONDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1888,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

Remainder of Surplus Stock in all Departments,

AT SPECIAL SALE PRICES.

NOTICE.—THE DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY & TAILORING DEPARTMENTS WILL

BE RE-OPENED FROM THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, UNDER

EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

PROMPT ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO ALL OUTPORT ORDERS.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO.-O. CO., LD.,

(Late ROSE & Co.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1888.

W. BREWER

IS the only maker of INDIA RUBBER STAMPS and can execute orders in one day, for any

description of Stamps with the exception of Facsimile Stamps which necessitates two days' labour.

Prices cheaper than Ivory Stamps and the impressions much clearer.

Agent for WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES a stock of which just received.

DEMON TENNIS BATS all weights.

" " PRESSES.

NEW PHOTOS of the PEAK and Peak Tramway and new Photos of Victoria.

W. BREWER,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1888.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED NEW STOCKS OF

CRICKETING GOODS:—

BATS, BALLS, STUMPS, LEG-GUARDS, &c.

CAPS, FLANNEL SHIRTS, SHOES, and SCORING BOOKS.

TENNIS GOODS:—

BATS and BALLS from Various Makers.

NETS, POLES, COURT MARKERS, &c.

TENNIS SHOES.

BATS RE-STRUNG.

LAWN MOWERS.

BILLIARD TABLES, CUES, BALLS, RESTS, &c.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1888.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, and GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.

Over Coatings, Light & Heavy, Ulster Tweeds.

Black, Brown, Drab and Grey, Fine Black Diagonal & Cork-screw for Dress Suits.

Black, Blue and Brown Fancy and Diagonal Coatings.

Fancy & Check Tweed Suits.

Trousers in great variety of Stripes, Checks and Plain.

Cricketing Flannel, Stripes, Checks and Plain.

White and Fawn Vestings.

French Printed Shirtings.

Unshrinkable Flannel.

Ready Made Ulsters in Stock.

Solid Leather Portmanteaus.

Overland Trunks, Gladstone Bags, and a variety of Travelling Cases, all sizes.

Winter, Medium and Summer Under Vests and Pants.

Silk Half-Hose, Black, Navy and Colors.

Lamb's Wool Merino and Lisle Thread Half-Hose.

Long & Elastic-side Walking Boots and Shoes.

Shooting Boots, Rubber Boots. Patent Leather Boots & Shoes. Dancing Stocks, all sizes. Large Stock of Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c.

Robt. Lang & Co.

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "GLAMORGANSHIRE," FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th October, will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 4th prox., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1888.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ABYSSINIA," FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 3rd prox., will be subject to sale.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd prox., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1888.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF SYDNEY."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1888.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"NINGPO."

Captain F. Schulz, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 2nd instant, at 4 P.M., instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1888.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Spanish Steamer

"DON JUAN"

will be despatched for the above TO-MORROW, the 2nd October, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BRANDAO & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1888.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO."

Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 2nd October, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1888.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"HYDASPES"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mails.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1888.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

Captain G. B. Pallett, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 5th proximo, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1888.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"AMPHITRITE"

Captain L. Lemesch, will be despatched for the above on THURSDAY, the 11th of October, at Noon.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE "GIBB" LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. Taking through Cargo for QUEENSLAND PORTS, ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c. THE British Steamer

"TARTAR,"

Captain Bailey, will be despatched as above on or about the 8th October.

Attention is directed to this Steamer's comfortable Saloon and State Rooms, affording excellent Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1888.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, CHRISTCHURCH AND DUNEDIN.

THE Steamship

"TAIYUAN,"

A. Vardin, Commander, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 7th October, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1888.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"MOYUNE,"

J. S. Hogg, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 8th October.

This Steamer has superior Passenger Accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1888.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VERONA"

will leave for the above places on or about the 11th October.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1888.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 A. J. I. American Ship

"GREAT ADMIRAL,"

J. F. Rowell, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1888.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark

"EMMA T. CROWELL,"

Pendleton, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1888.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"MARY L. STONE,"

Josselyn, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1888.

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, at THREE P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco and return, \$200.00

To San Francisco and return, 3 months, 350.00

To Liverpool, 325.00

To London, 330.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (on visa surra) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

the foreigners with whom they came into contact could be alternately civilized and bullied into conforming to the wish of the Chinese, the latter were but confirmed in their instinct of unspeakable superiority and invariably acted upon this theory, until compelled to do otherwise, by the capture of Peking. Since that time, although less than a generation has passed away, great changes have come over China, and it might be supposed, that now at length foreign civilization and foreignness would be appreciated by the Chinese at their full value. No very extended or intimate acquaintance with the Chinese people is needed, however, to convince any candid observer that the present normal attitude of the Chinese mind, official and unofficial, towards foreigners, is not one of respect. If the Chinese do not feel for us an actual contempt, they do feel and often entirely and unintentionally manifest a feeling of condescension. It is this phenomenon with which we have now to deal.

The peculiar peculiarity of the Chinese notice in regard to foreigners, is their dress, and in this we think no one will claim that we have much of which we can be proud. It is true that all varieties of the oriental costume seem to us, by clumsy, pendulous, and restrictive of personal liberty, but that is because our requirements in the line of active motion, are utterly different from those of any oriental people. When we consider the oriental modes of dress as adapted to orientals we cannot help recognising the undoubted fact, that for orientals this dress is exactly suited. But when orientals, and especially Chinese, examine our costume, they find nothing whatever to admire and much to excite criticism, not to say ridicule. It is a postulate in oriental dress that it shall be loose, and that it shall be draped in such a way as to conceal the contour of the body. A Chinese gentleman clad in a short frock, would not venture to show himself in public, but numbers of foreigners are continually seen in every foreign settlement in China, clad in what are appropriately styled 'monkey jackets'. The foreign frock-coat, the double-breasted frock-coat, (not a single button of which may be in use), and especially the hideous and amorphous abortion called a 'dress-coat' are all equally incomprehensible to the Chinese, particularly as some of these garments do not pretend to cover the chest, which is the most exposed part of the body, made still more exposed by the unaccountable deficiencies of a vest cut away so as to display a strip of linen. Every foreigner in China is seen to have two buttons securely fastened to the tail of his coat, where there is never anything to button, and where they are as little ornamental as useful. If the dress of the male foreigner appears to the average Chinese to be essentially irrational and ridiculous, that of the foreign ladies is far more so. It violates Chinese ideas of propriety, not to say of decency, in a great variety of ways. Taken in connection with that freedom of intercourse between the sexes which is the accompaniment of occidental civilization, it is not strange that the Chinese who judge only from traditional standards of fitness, should thoroughly misunderstand and grossly misconstrue what they see. Foreign ignorance of the Chinese language is a fertile occasion for a feeling of superiority on the part of Chinese. It makes no difference that a foreigner may be able to converse fluently in every language of modern Europe, if he cannot understand what is said to him by an ignorant Chinese coolie, the coolie will despise him in consequence. It is true that in so doing the coolie will only still further illustrate his own ignorance, but his feeling of superiority is not the least concerned on account of his ignorance. If the foreigner is struggling with his environment, and endeavoring to master the language of the people, he will be constantly stung by the air of disdain with which even his own servants will remark in an audibly 'aside', 'Oh, he does not understand!' when the sole obstacle to understanding lies in the turbid statement of the Chinese himself. But the Chinese does not recognize this fact, nor if he should do so, would it diminish his sense of innate superiority. This general state of things continues indefinitely for all students of Chinese, for no matter how much one knows, there is always a continent of area which he does not know. It seems to be a general experience, though not necessarily a universal one, that the foreigner in China after the preliminary stages of his experience are passed, gets little credit for anything which he happens to know, but rather to credit for the things which he does not know. The Chinese estimate of the value of the knowledge which foreigners display of the Chinese language and Chinese literature, is frequently susceptible of illustration by a remark of Dr. Johnson's in regard to woman's preaching, which he declared to be like a dog's walking on its hind legs—it is not well done, but then it is a surprise to find it done at all.

Foreign ignorance of the customs of the Chinese, is another cause of a feeling of superiority on the part of the Chinese. That any one should be ignorant of what they have always known, seems to them to be almost incredible. Many Chinese unconsciously adopt toward foreigners, an air of amused interest, combined with depreciation, like that with which Mr. Bitterer regarded David Copperfield, as if mentally saying perpetually, 'So young sir, so young sir, this does not apply usually to all stages of one's experience. China, for experience accumulates more or less rapidly for shrewd observers, as foreigners in China are not unlikely to be. Still, whatever the extent of one's experience, there are multitudes of details in regard to social matters, of which one must necessarily be ignorant, for the reason that he has never heard of them, and there must be a first time for every acquisition.

Foreign inability to do what any ordinary Chinese can do with the greatest ease, leads the Chinese to look down upon us. We cannot eat what they eat, we cannot bear the sun, we cannot stand a crowd, we cannot live in a noisy, hot, without air, to breathe. We cannot scull one of their boats, nor can we cry 'Yi Yi Yi!' to one of their mule teams, in such a way that the animals will do anything which we desire. It is well known that the artillery department of the British army on their way to Peking, was rendered perfectly helpless near Ho. Hsi. Wu, by the desertion of the native carriers, for not a man in the British forces was able to persuade the Chinese animals to take a single step. Inability to conform to Chinese ideas and ideas, in ceremony, as well as in what we consider more important matters, causes the Chinese to feel a thinly disguised contempt for a race whom they think will not and cannot be made to understand 'propriety.' It is not that a foreigner cannot make a bow, but he generally finds it hard to make a Chinese bow in a Chinese way, and the difficulty is as much moral as physical. The foreigner feels a contempt for the code of ceremonial, often frivolous in their appearance, and he has no patience, if he has the capacity, to spend twenty minutes in a polite scuffle, the termination of which is foreseen by both sides with absolute certainty. The foreigner does not wish to spend his time in talking empty nothings for 'an old half day.' To him, time is money, but it is very far from being so to a Chinese, for in China every one has an abundance of time, and very few have any money. No Chinese has ever yet learned that when he kills time, it is well to make certain that it is the time which belongs to him, and not that of some one else. With this predisposition to despise as much as possible, with superstitious ceremony because it is distasteful, and because the time

which it involves can be used more agreeably in other ways, it is not strange that the foreigner, even in his own eyes, makes, but a poor figure in comparison with a ceremonious Chinese. Compare the dress, bearings, and action of a Chinese official, with long flowing robes and graceful motions, with the awkward genuflections of his foreign visitor. It requires all the native politeness of the Chinese, to prevent them from laughing outright at the contrast. In this connection it must be noted that nothing contributes so effectively to the instinctive Chinese contempt for the foreigner, as evident disregard which the latter feels for that official display so dear to the oriental. What must have been the inner thought of the Chinese who were told that they were to behold the 'great American Emperor,' and who saw General Grant in citizen's costume with a cigar in his mouth, walking along the open street? Imagine the foreign Consul, who talks with Chinese Tongtai, making a journey to a provincial capital to interview the Governor, in order to settle an international dispute. Thousands are gathered on the city wall to watch the procession of the great foreign magnate, a procession which is found to consist of two carts, and riding horses, the attendants of the Consul being an interpreter, a Chinese acting as messenger ('ling chin'), and another as cook! Is it any wonder that orientals gazing on such a scene, should look with a curiosity which changes first to indifference, and then to contempt?

The particulars in which we consider ourselves to be unquestionably superior to the Chinese do not make upon them the impression which we should expect, and which we could desire. They recognize the fact that we are their superiors in mechanical contrivances, but many of these contrivances are regarded in the light in which we should look upon feats of sleight of hand—curious, inexplicable, and useless. Our results appear to them to be due to some kind of supernatural power, and it is remembered that Confucius refused to talk of magic. How profoundly indifferent the Chinese are to the wonders of steam, and electricity practically applied, an army of disappointed contractors who have been in China, have discovered. With few exceptions the Chinese do not wish, (though they may be forced to take) foreign models for anything whatever. They care nothing for sanitation, for ventilation, nor for physiology. They would like some, but by no means all, of the results of Western progress, without submitting to Western methods, but rather than submit to Western methods, they will cheerfully forego the results. Whatever has a direct unmistakable tendency to make China formidable as a 'Power' that they want and will have, but the rest must wait, and if there were not a Zeit-geist, or Spirit-of-the-Age, superior to any Chinese, other improvements might wait long. The Chinese do not appear to be much impressed by the undoubted ability of individual foreigners in practical lines. Saxons admire the man who 'can,' and as Carlyle was so fond of remarking, they make and call him 'King.' The skill of the foreigner is to the Chinese amusing, and perhaps amazing, and they will by no means forget nor omit to make demands upon it, the next time they chance to want anything done, but so far from regarding the foreigner in this respect as a model for imitation, it is probable that the idea does not even enter the skull of one Chinese in ten thousand. To them the ideal scholar continues to be the literary fossil who has learned everything, forgotten nothing, taken several degrees, has hard work to keep from starvation, and with claws on his hands, several fucuts in length, cannot do any one thing, (except to teach school) by which he can keep soul and body together, for 'the Superior Man is not a Utiens!'

Western nations taken as a whole, do not impress educated Chinese with a sense of the superiority of such nations to China. This feeling was admirably exemplified in the reply of His Excellency Kuo, former Chinese Minister to Great Britain, when in answer to a question, Dr. Legge had told the Minister that in his opinion the moral condition of England is higher than that of China. After pausing to take in this judgment in all its bearings, His Excellency replied with deep feeling, 'I am very much surprised.' Comparisons of this sort can not be successfully made, in a superficial way, and least of all from a diplomatic point of view. They involve a minute acquaintance with the inner life of both nations, and an ability to appreciate the operative local causes in the gradual multiplication of effects. Into any such comparison it is far from being our purpose now to enter.

It was once thought that with Western inventions, China could be taken by storm. Knives, forks, stockings, and pianos, were shipped to China from England, under the impression that this empire was about to be 'Europeanized.' If there ever had been a time when the Chinese Empire was to be taken by storm in this way, that time would have been long ago, but there never was such time. China is not a country, and the Chinese are not a people, to be taken by storm with anything whatsoever. The only way to secure the solid and permanent respect of the Chinese race for Western peoples as a whole, is by convincing object lessons, showing that Christian civilization in the mass and in detail, produces effects which cannot be matched by the civilization which China already possesses. If this conviction cannot be produced, the Chinese will continue, and not without reason, to feel and to display in all their relation to foreigners, both condescension and contempt.

N. C. Daily News.

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which it involves can be used more agreeably in other ways, it is not strange that the foreigner, even in his own eyes, makes, but a poor figure in comparison with a ceremonious Chinese. Compare the dress, bearings, and action of a Chinese official, with long flowing robes and graceful motions, with the awkward genuflections of his foreign visitor. It requires all the native politeness of the Chinese, to prevent them from laughing outright at the contrast. In this connection it must be noted that nothing contributes so effectively to the instinctive Chinese contempt for the foreigner, as evident disregard which the latter feels for that official display so dear to the oriental. What must have been the inner thought of the Chinese who were told that they were to behold the 'great American Emperor,' and who saw General Grant in citizen's costume with a cigar in his mouth, walking along the open street? Imagine the foreign Consul, who talks with Chinese Tongtai, making a journey to a provincial capital to interview the Governor, in order to settle an international dispute. Thousands are gathered on the city wall to watch the procession of the great foreign magnate, a procession which is found to consist of two carts, and riding horses, the attendants of the Consul being an interpreter, a Chinese acting as messenger ('ling chin'), and another as cook! Is it any wonder that orientals gazing on such a scene, should look with a curiosity which changes first to indifference, and then to contempt?

The particulars in which we consider ourselves to be unquestionably superior to the Chinese do not make upon them the impression which we should expect, and which we could desire. They recognize the fact that we are their superiors in mechanical contrivances, but many of these contrivances are regarded in the light in which we should look upon feats of sleight of hand—curious, inexplicable, and useless. Our results appear to them to be due to some kind of supernatural power, and it is remembered that Confucius refused to talk of magic. How profoundly indifferent the Chinese are to the wonders of steam, and electricity practically applied, an army of disappointed contractors who have been in China, have discovered. With few exceptions the Chinese do not wish, (though they may be forced to take) foreign models for anything whatever. They care nothing for sanitation, for ventilation, nor for physiology. They would like some, but by no means all, of the results of Western progress, without submitting to Western methods, but rather than submit to Western methods, they will cheerfully forego the results. Whatever has a direct unmistakable tendency to make China formidable as a 'Power' that they want and will have, but the rest must wait, and if there were not a Zeit-geist, or Spirit-of-the-Age, superior to any Chinese, other improvements might wait long. The Chinese do not appear to be much impressed by the undoubted ability of individual foreigners in practical lines. Saxons admire the man who 'can,' and as Carlyle was so fond of remarking, they make and call him 'King.' The skill of the foreigner is to the Chinese amusing, and perhaps amazing, and they will by no means forget nor omit to make demands upon it, the next time they chance to want anything done, but so far from regarding the foreigner in this respect as a model for imitation, it is probable that the idea does not even enter the skull of one Chinese in ten thousand. To them the ideal scholar continues to be the literary fossil who has learned everything, forgotten nothing, taken several degrees, has hard work to keep from starvation, and with claws on his hands, several fucuts in length, cannot do any one thing, (except to teach school) by which he can keep soul and body together, for 'the Superior Man is not a Utiens!'

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It was once thought that with Western inventions, China could be taken by storm. Knives, forks, stockings, and pianos, were shipped to China from England, under the impression that this empire was about to be 'Europeanized.' If there ever had been a time when the Chinese Empire was to be taken by storm in this way, that time would have been long ago, but there never was such time. China is not a country, and the Chinese are not a people, to be taken by storm with anything whatsoever. The only way to secure the solid and permanent respect of the Chinese race for Western peoples as a whole, is by convincing object lessons, showing that Christian civilization in the mass and in detail, produces effects which cannot be matched by the civilization which China already possesses. If this conviction cannot be produced, the Chinese will continue, and not without reason, to feel and to display in all their relation to foreigners, both condescension and contempt.

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day. One man went mad as soon as the themes were issued, and began to cut himself with broken pottery or anything he could find, regardless of the streaming blood. Another went mad and began to eat dirt. On the second day another candidate began spitting quantities of blood, and presently died. Each candidate, of course, was in a separate cell, and owing to the rapidly with which a number of additional cells have lately been run up, there was no properly flat raised place to sleep, and a number of the men rolled off on the damp ground; one was bitten by a poisonous snake and died.

Within the Magistrate's district of Yungkin Hien, in the prefecture of Wenchow, in Chekiang province, there is a gang of armed brigands who have of late months committed many robberies with violence and carried off many people to hold to ransom. The General at Wenchow, Chow Tsing-shan, has now concerted measures with the Commandants at Tachow and Chuchow, and several hundreds of soldiers have been sent out in separate parties on the roads to capture the bandits. In addition to this, from Wenchow, garrison have been detached 300 trained troops to proceed to the place to help in the capture. These 300 men have already been selected, and will be equipped and started as soon as possible after they have received their pay on 20th Sept., being the mid-autumn term.

About 30 to 40 ft from Foochow there is a mountain forming part of the Ko Shan range, where a foreigner last year built a house in foreign style. The literal and gentry petitioned the Viceroy of the Province, Yang Shih-ts'uan, in opposition to a foreign house being allowed on that sacred mountain, and the Viceroy has replied, referring to the withdrawal of the Commissioner of Customs last year from a foreign house he had built there as a summer retreat, and its return to the native authorities. He was astonished at the people letting a site, and for another foreign house to stand, and asked Chang Tsou to report on the subject. It is, he says, not a place where foreigners may live, as at a Treaty Port, and so as soon as the necessary information is obtained, the case is to be settled in concert with the Consul in strict accordance with Treaty.

At Kiu-tang, on the Poyang Lake about 40 ft from Kukiang, there is a Life-saving Association, called the 'Tsi-shan T'ang,' which used to keep life-boats called 'Red Boats' on the lake to rescue junks in distress, but whose funds are so badly administered, and in fact, embezzled, by the present managers, that its revenue, which is considerable from rents of houses and lands, is all engrossed by them except a little which is spent on free burials, autumn-masses for the dead, and processions in the seventh moon, and the life-boats no longer do their duty. The local gentry have asked the magistrate to look into the books of the charity, as they are eager to re-institute the life-boat service on the lake; quite lately a ferry-boat having been capsized with 20 men and women, all of whom were drowned, which could not have happened had life-boats been at hand. About 10 of the bodies were recovered, and taken to the 'Tsi-shan T'ang,' but the manager refused to do any thing towards their burial. The management seem to think more about accumulating dollars than 'accumulating virtue' ('Tsi-shan').

At Shun-tch Hien, Kwangtung Province, a farmer had some splendid orange trees, of which he was justly proud. The virtuous Luh Gan gained approbation in old times for stealing oranges for his sick mother, but had it not been for the excuse of filial piety, he would have deserved catching and castigation like any other petty thief. These things have been at our farmer's orchard, and he offered a reward of \$2 to capture them. One night he was himself crouching amongst the trees on the watch, when a man came in, and starting up, he recognised in him a certain very rich and very avaricious neighbour and acquaintance, who had in return (enforced) contributions to defence, obtained the honorary rank and title of Court Kitchener, and therefore presumably ought to have easily got enough to eat during the day time. The capturer insisted on his paying a fine. The rich miser grumbled loudly against this, and the neighbours began to collect, hearing the altercation. It was only the farmer insisting on paying in practice as an alternative the local custom of beating a thief that the miser was persuaded to pay down his four dollars and allowed to depart.

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To-day's Advertisements.

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"SEPTIMA,"

Captain Hansen, will be despatched for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1888.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER."

Captain W. von Schuckmann, will leave for the above Ports, on or about SATURDAY, the 6th instant.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1888.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"NECKAR."

Captain H. Supper, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German Mail.

For further particulars, apply to

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1888.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN, HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 28th day of October, 1888, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "NECKAR," Captain H. Supper, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA, Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 27th October, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENT'S Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1888.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"ABYSSINIA,"

3651 Tons Register, G. Lee, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. and SAN FRANCISCO, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 6th October, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "ALBANY" on the 25th October, and S.S. "BATAVIA" on 15th November.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver and Victoria.....(Mex.)\$160.00

To San Francisco.....175.00

To all Common Ports in Canada.....230.00

and the United States.....300.00

To Liverpool.....305.00

To London.....305.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 5th October.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 7th instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 6th instant.

